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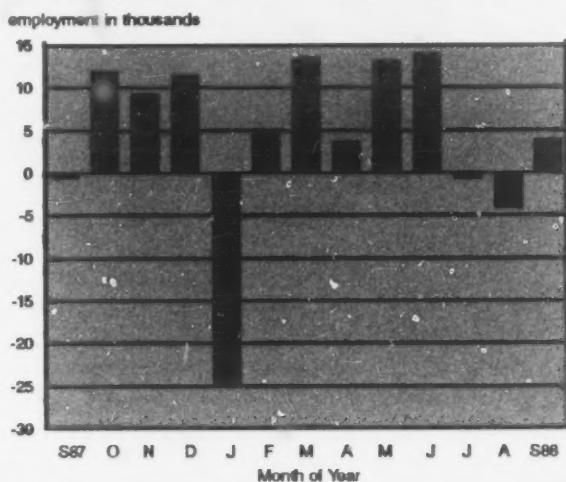
Suburbs

Services (1,500 jobs) and Construction (1,100 jobs). Seventy-six percent of the losses in these industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

Over the year (September 1987 to September 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 56,700 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.7 percent accounting for 72 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 84 percent of new suburban jobs with the major contributors, Services (20,600 jobs) and Trade (11,000 jobs),

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
September 1987 - September 1988**



accounting for two-thirds of private sector growth. Eighty-nine percent of the Services growth and 75 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 87 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,000 jobs), Construction (5,900 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,000 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (900 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (10,100 jobs) for growth of 3.2 percent over the year. The Virginia suburbs were responsible for the Federal reduction, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 70 percent of the growth in State and Local Government.

The Area

Washington Metropolitan Area jobs declined 0.4 percent between August and September for a loss of 9,600 jobs. The private sector was responsible for 57 percent of the decline with losses primarily in Trade (3,000 jobs), Construction (1,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,000 jobs).

The public sector declined 0.7 percent with seasonal losses in both Federal Government (2,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,700 jobs).

Over the year (September 1987 to September 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.2 percent for a gain of 66,700 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.9 percent, creating 60,300 jobs and providing 90 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributors, Services (32,800 jobs) and Trade (11,800 jobs), accounted for two-thirds of area growth and 74 percent of all private sector jobs produced. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs), Construction (5,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent as an increase of 5.2 percent in State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction of 1.1 percent in Federal Government (3,800 jobs).

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work*
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987
TOTAL	670.2	683.8	660.2	2,154.2	2,163.8	2,087.5
Total Private Sector	402.5	400.6	389.7	1,593.3	1,598.8	1,533.0
Total Government	267.7	283.2	270.5	560.9	565.0	554.5
Manufacturing	16.2	16.5	16.3	86.8	88.0	87.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.1	41.9	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.5	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.0	21.1	21.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.7	17.3	16.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.7	46.1	45.4
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.7	5.8
Printing & Publishing	12.9	12.9	12.3	33.3	33.7	32.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	6.8	7.0
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.6	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Construction	15.1	15.5	15.8	139.1	140.6	133.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.0	25.0	24.5	108.4	108.4	101.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.2	50.9	45.0
All Transportation	10.0	10.0	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.0	15.1	15.0	52.2	52.5	51.9
Trade	64.1	63.9	63.3	426.2	429.2	414.4
Wholesale	8.7	8.8	8.7	74.9	75.2	74.8
Retail	55.3	55.1	54.6	351.3	354.0	339.6
General Merchandise	4.2	4.3	4.2	35.6	36.0	35.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.2	46.5	45.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	39.5	38.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.7	27.1	26.7
Eating & Drinking Places	27.2	27.3	27.0	118.9	120.1	111.7
All Other Retail	23.9	23.5	23.4	84.5	84.8	81.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.6	37.9	37.4	130.2	131.2	126.0
Banking	7.1	7.2	7.0	23.4	23.5	22.1
All Other	30.5	30.7	30.4	106.7	107.7	104.0
Services	244.4	241.7	232.2	701.3	700.1	668.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.0	14.9	15.3	35.3	34.0	34.3
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.0	23.4	23.5	23.3
Business Services	55.4	55.1	50.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.1	4.1	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.7	34.6	33.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987
Legal Services	26.7	27.2	24.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.0	31.9	31.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.6	74.0	73.1	642.5	642.6	610.9
Government	267.7	283.2	270.5	560.9	565.0	554.5
Federal Government	215.1	216.7	218.0	355.5	357.9	359.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.4	207.1	195.2
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	47.7	61.6	47.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportaion	4.9	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hire More Workers,

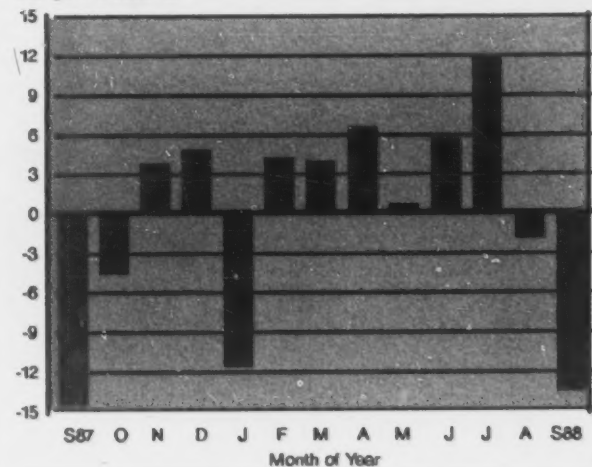
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

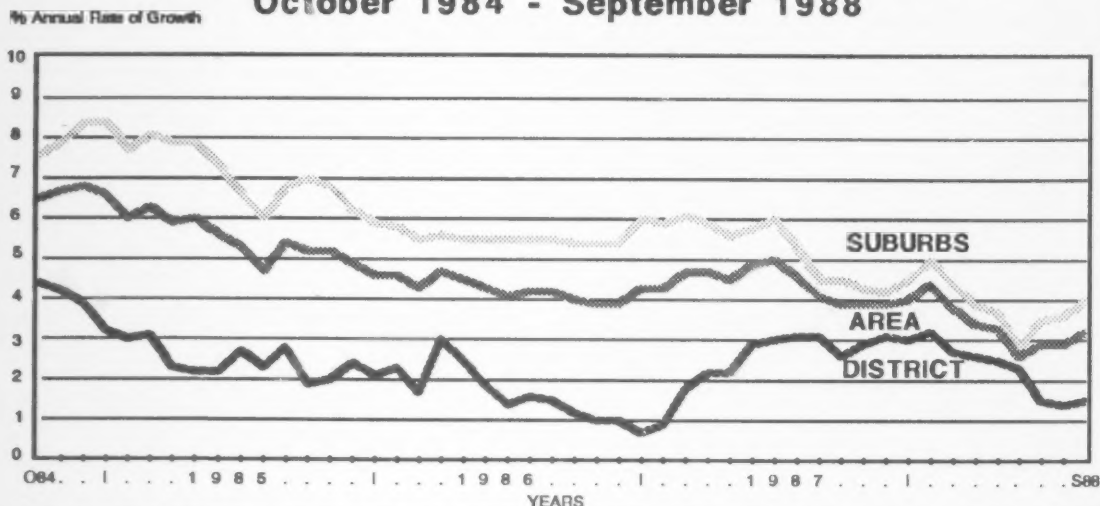
Monthly Job Growth The District September 1987 - September 1988

change in thousands



Continued on page 9

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984 - September 1988



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 47 months, (October 1984 to September 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between September 1987 and September 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.2 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.0 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 47-month longterm average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 47-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 99,200 new jobs produced between September 1984 and September 1985, to 66,700 between September 1987 and September 1988. Over the past year, 56,700 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and

10,000 in the District. The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (3.2 percent versus 3.7 percent for the Nation).

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to September 1988

The Area

Average 47 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	2.9%
Current month	3.2%

The Suburbs

Average 47 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	3.6%

The District

Average 47 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	1.5%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

Part-Time Employment In a Tight Labor Market

Some commentators have been concerned that the local economy is producing a large number of part-time jobs and that some of the tightness in the supply of labor is related to the proliferation of this part-time employment.¹ In this article, the extent of local part-time employment and the characteristics of workers holding part-time jobs is examined. The data used is from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The figures are annual averages. Data is by place of residence, not place of work. LMIR staff derived estimates for the suburbs from CPS estimates for the District and the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Growth of Part-Time Employment (1983-1987)

Over the four-year period between 1983 and 1987, the Washington Area economy added about 22,000 new part-time workers—an increase of 8.5 percent, bringing the total number of part-time workers to 281,000 in 1987. However, over that same period (which roughly coincides with the economic recovery from the 1981 and 1982 recessions), the Area has added 390,000 total new workers, so the part-time component only constituted about 5.6 percent of the worker expansion.

In the District, the number of residents working part-time actually declined between 1983 and 1987 by 3,000 workers. Therefore, all of the increase in part-time employment has occurred among people living in the suburbs of the District.

When part-time employment is measured

against total employment, the proportion of part-time work has actually declined in all parts of the Washington Area. In 1983, part-time work constituted 16.1 percent of all employment held by Area residents. In 1987, the relationship was down to 14.0 percent. In the suburbs, 16.6 percent of the workers were part-time in 1983 and 14.2 percent in 1987. District residents throughout the four years consistently held proportionately fewer part-time jobs than their suburban counterparts. In 1983, 14.3 percent of the jobs held by District residents were part-time. In 1987, only 12.2 percent held part-time work.

Thus, over the past four years, the local economy has **not** created extensive part-time employment. In fact, relatively speaking, there are actually fewer part-time workers now than four years ago.

By contrast with the Washington Area, part-time employment across the U.S. economy in 1987 was significantly more extensive with part-time employment averaging 22.8 percent of all employment vs. the 14.0 percent locally.

Part-Time Work And Workers In 1987

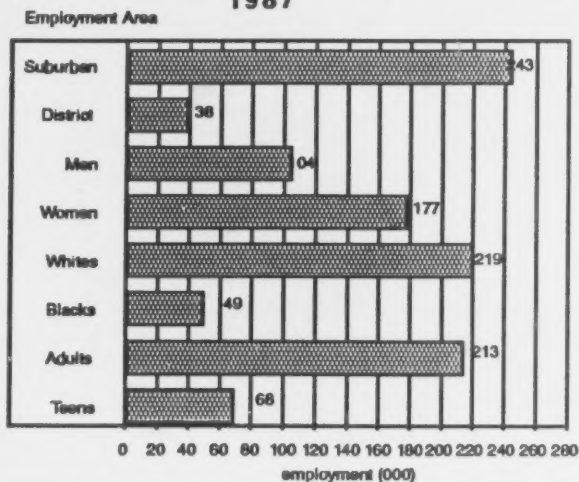
The Current Population Survey distinguished between two types of part-time employment: Voluntary Part-Time and Part-Time for Economic Reasons. The first classification consists of those people who choose to work part-time. The second group is comprised of those people who want full-time work, but can only find part-time work; or other people who normally have full-time employment, but are working part-time schedules because of slack work or for other economic reasons. The second classification is a statistical measurement of a type of underemployment. The following table summarizes the conditions during 1987:

**TYPES OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
IN THE WASHINGTON AREA 1987**

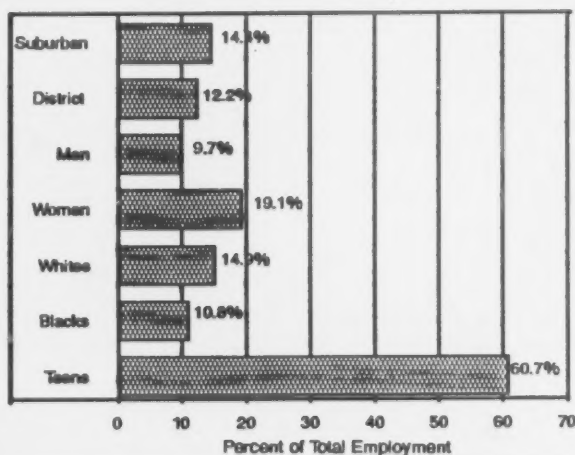
	TOTAL PART-TIME	FOR ECONOMIC REASONS	VOLUNTARY PART-TIME
THE AREA	281,000	38,000	243,000
THE DISTRICT	38,000	10,000	28,000
THE SUBURBS	243,000	28,000	215,000

Continued on page 11

Washington Area Part-Time Employment 1987



Part-Time Employment as a Percent of Total Employment in The Washington Area 1987



Thus, of the 1987 Washington Area work force of 2,003,000, there were 281,000 people working part-time, of whom 243,000 (86.5 percent) were working part-time because of personal choice and only 38,000 (13.5 percent) working part-time

because of economic reasons. In absolute numbers, most (86.5 percent) of the Area's part-time workers lived in the suburbs. Most (78 percent) were white and most (63 percent) were females. Only 24 percent of the Area's part-time workers were teenagers.

However, of those Area residents involuntarily working part-time for economic reasons, exactly half were males and half were females. Also by contrast, more (31.6 percent) of the involuntary part-time workers were black. Blacks living in the District comprised 21 percent of the Area's economic part-time workers as opposed to only about 8 percent of the voluntary part-time workers. However, relatively fewer, 15.8 percent, of working teenagers were found among the involuntary part-time workers than among the voluntary. Thus, people working involuntary part-time jobs tended to be more male, more adult and more black than people voluntarily working part-time.

1987 Part-Time Work Within Demographic Groups.

The above analysis viewed part-time work **within the total pool** of all part-time workers. The following analysis examines the frequency of part-time work **within various demographic groups**. For example, in the above analysis, Area teenagers comprised 24.2 percent of **all part-time workers**, but in this demographic analysis we found that 60.7 percent of **all Area teenagers** held part-time jobs. Thus, while the vast majority of teenagers worked part-time in 1987, they comprised only 1 in every four part-time workers.

Viewed in this perspective, part-time employment occurs most frequently among teens and females. However, it is interesting to note that part-time employment among black females in the Washington Area tended to occur about half as often as among white females.

¹The Current Population Survey defines persons working less than 35 hours a week as part-time workers.

PROPORTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT: 1987

	White Females	Black Females
Area	21.4	12.2
District	10.8	14.6
Suburbs	22.2	10.2

While the frequency with which males held part-time employment tended to be less than half that of females, like among black females, part-time work among suburban black males tended to be low—6.9 percent of all employed black males, the lowest rate among all demographic groups.

Observations

Measured over the past four years, a period roughly coinciding with the current economic recovery, data from the Current Population Survey indicates that the local economy has not created an extensive number of part-time jobs (jobs with work schedules of less than 35 hours a week). In fact, in a relative way, the Area's part-time work (14.0 percent of total employment) in 1987 was less extensive than in 1984 (16.1 percent).

In a tight labor market, however, additional full-time workers might be recruited from among the existing pool of part-time workers. The Washington Area in 1987 had a pool of 281,000 part-time workers, 13.6 percent of its labor force. Of the part-time workers, 38,000 were involuntarily working part-time for economic reasons. This group represents a prime pool for conversions to full-time jobs. The 1987 pool of involuntary part-time workers was comprised equally of males and females. While District blacks comprised about 21.0 percent of the Area's economic part-time workers, more than 6 of every 10 persons in the pool were white suburbanites. So employers need to target the recruitment of involuntary part-time workers in the District, but because of the size of the suburban pool, recruitment efforts also should take place throughout the Area. When the Area's 1987 economic part-time workers (38,000) are added together with the unemployed (70,000), it creates a pool of 108,000 workers from which local employers can recruit new full-time employees.

The pool of 243,000 voluntary part-time workers also represents a source of full-time new workers. But because 65 percent of this pool is comprised of female workers, employers will have to give special attention to benefits important in attracting women to full-time jobs. Thus, daycare issues, flexible hours, maternity leave, equal pay, etc., must become paramount in company packages designed to recruit new workers from the part-time pool.

Part-Time Employment as a Percent of Total Employment By Demographic Characteristics Washington MSA, the District and the Suburbs 1987

D.C. MALE TEENS	66.7
SUBURBAN FEMALE TEENS	62.8
AREA FEMALE TEENS	61.2
SUBURBAN TEENS	61.0
AREA TEENS	60.7
AREA MALE TEENS	60.3
SUBURBAN MALE TEENS	59.6
D.C. TEENS	58.3
D.C. FEMALE TEENS	50.0
SUBURBAN WHITE FEMALES	22.2
AREA WHITE FEMALES	21.4
SUBURBAN FEMALES	20.0
AREA FEMALES	19.1
SUBURBAN WHITES	15.3
AREA WHITES	14.9
D.C. BLACK FEMALES	14.6
D.C. FEMALES	14.5
TOTAL SUBURBS	14.4
TOTAL AREA	14.0
D.C. BLACKS	13.7
TOTAL D.C.	12.2
AREA BLACK FEMALES	12.2
D.C. BLACK MALES	11.8
D.C. WHITE FEMALES	11.5
AREA BLACKS	10.8
D.C. MALES	10.5
D.C. WHITES	10.3
SUBURBAN BLACK FEMALES	10.2
SUBURBAN WHITE MALES	9.9
AREA MALES	9.7
AREA WHITE MALES	9.7
SUBURBAN MALES	9.6
AREA BLACK MALES	9.0
SUBURBAN BLACKS	8.6
D.C. WHITE MALES	7.3
SUBURBAN BLACK MALES	6.9

SOURCE: Detail Current Population Survey (CPS)

**Characteristics of Full-Time and Part-Time Workers
The Washington MSA, The District and the Suburbs
1987**

(annual averages-in thousands)

	TOTAL EMPLOYED	FULL TIME SCHEDULES	TOTAL PART-TIME	PART-TIME ECONOMIC REASONS	VOLUNTARY PART-TIME
TOTAL AREA	2003	1722	281	38	243
TOTAL SUBURBS	1692	1449	243	28	215
AREA WHITES	1466	1247	219	24	195
SUBURBAN WHITES	1359	1151	208	22	186
AREA FEMALES	929	752	177	19	158
SUBURBAN FEMALES	770	616	154	14	140
AREA WHITE FEMALES	659	518	141	12	129
SUBURBAN WHITE FEMALES	607	472	135	11	124
AREA MALES	1074	970	104	19	85
SUBURBAN MALES	921	333	88	14	74
AREA WHITE MALES	806	728	78	12	66
SUBURBAN WHITE MALES	751	677	74	11	63
AREA TEENS	112	44	68	6	62
SUBURBAN TEENS	100	39	61	4	57
AREA BLACKS	454	405	49	12	37
AREA MALE TEENS	63	25	38	3	35
TOTAL D.C.	311	273	38	10	28
SUBURBAN MALE TEENS	57	23	34	2	32
AREA FEMALE TEENS	49	19	30	3	27
AREA BLACK FEMALES	230	202	28	6	22
SUBURBAN FEMALE TEENS	43	16	27	2	25
D.C. BLACKS	197	170	27	8	19
D.C. FEMALES	159	136	23	5	18
SUBURBAN BLACKS	257	235	22	4	18
AREA BLACK MALES	223	203	20	5	15
D.C. MALES	153	137	16	5	11
D.C. BLACK FEMALES	103	88	15	3	12
SUBURBAN BLACK FEMALES	127	114	13	3	10
D.C. BLACK MALES	93	82	11	4	7
D.C. WHITES	107	96	11	2	9
SUBURBAN BLACK MALES	130	121	9	1	8
D.C. TEENS	12	5	7	2	5
D.C. WHITE FEMALES	52	46	6	1	5
D.C. MALE TEENS	6	2	4	1	3
D.C. WHITE MALES	55	51	4	1	3
D.C. FEMALE TEENS	6	3	3	1	2

SOURCE: Detail Current Population Survey (CPS)

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In August 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate rises slightly between July and August. This August the rate held steady at 2.9 percent. The Washington Area's rate has been showing marked improvements since the first of the year when it declined by 0.2 percentage point for three consecutive months. In June, the rate rose to 3.0 percent. It fell to 2.9 percent in July. The August rate of 2.9 percent, unchanged over the month, was the twenty-fourth lowest rate of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.1 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the second lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.5 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded an August rate of 3.2 percent unchanged from July. This is only a fraction higher than the Washington Area's rate. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.5 percent jobless rate same as July. A year ago, Baltimore's rate also was 4.4 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-sixth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches below the July standing. Maryland's rate remained unchanged in August at 4.2 percent. Virginia's rate dropped from 3.7 percent to 3.6 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-third and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, Maryland's and Virginia's rates

were 4.0 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Of the states reporting over-the-year unemployment rate declines, 17 states and the District of Columbia had decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest drops were in Idaho (2.3 percentage points) and in Mississippi and Wyoming (both 2.1 points). Four states (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, and South Dakota) had over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more.

Fifteen states had August unemployment rates below 4 percent. Vermont's rate, 1.7 percent, was the lowest in the nation. Three states had rates exceeding 8 percent—New Mexico (8.2 percent), West Virginia (8.7 percent), and Louisiana (10.0 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) was tied with San Francisco for the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was down one notch from the July standing. In August, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.7 percent down from 7.8 percent in July. There were nine cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 6.9 percent was unchanged from July. In August 1987, the Baltimore rate was 6.7 percent.

Detroit was the only city reporting a double digit unemployment rate, 11.3 percent. The next highest rates were 9.5 percent each posted in Gary and New Orleans. From February through June, Boston, New York, and San Francisco had recorded the lowest jobless rates of the selected cities. In July, the lowest rates were in Boston, Columbus, Salt Lake City, and New York. In August, the lowest rates were as follows: Boston—3.4 percent, Pittsburgh—4.4 percent, Salt Lake City—4.5 percent, and Columbus—4.8 percent. As stated above, the District of Columbia and San Francisco both reported rates of 4.9 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-two reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary 4.2 percent. No over-the-year jobless increases equaled a half of a percentage point.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1988



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	August	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.4	3.0
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	5.9
3. Salt Lake City, UT	4.5	5.7
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.7	6.5
5. Columbus, OH	4.8	5.8
6. District of Columbia	4.9	5.9
7. San Francisco, CA	4.9	4.7
8. New York, NY	5.0	5.1
9. Philadelphia, PA	5.1	5.8
10. Los Angeles, CA	6.0	6.6
11. Dallas, TX	6.3	7.4
12. Cincinnati, OH	6.4	6.7
13. Miami, FL	6.6	7.4
14. Houston, TX	6.7	9.4
15. Baltimore, MD	6.9	6.7
16. Buffalo, NY	6.9	7.3
17. Newark, NJ	7.6	8.3
18. Atlanta, GA	7.7	7.5
19. Chicago, IL	7.9	7.8
20. Cleveland, OH	8.0	9.7
21. Dayton, OH	8.2	9.0
22. Birmingham, AL	8.4	9.1
23. St. Louis, MO	9.2	9.5
24. Gary, IN	9.5	13.7
25. New Orleans, LA	9.5	10.4
26. Detroit, MI	11.3	11.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities September 1988

The District of Columbia processed 2,470 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits in September 1988. Claims activity in September was 21 percent below August of this year, and nine percent below September 1987. This level of claims was the lowest of any month in three years since 2,445 claims were filed in September 1984. In a similar manner, the number of idle weeks compensated this month dropped 16 percent from last month, and 10 percent from the same month last year.

The average weekly benefit payout was virtually stable from last month—up only one-tenth of a percentage point at \$185.95. The high point this year (and in the history of the program) was registered when the amount reached \$187.64 in July. The rise in the weekly benefit amount

began in earnest in January 1986 when the maximum weekly benefit amount changed by law from \$206 to \$250. The maximum increased to \$268 effective January 1988 contributing to the current year weekly benefit amount.

The benefit outlay this month was \$5.9 million. The outlay was 1.6 percent below last month. Three months this year (April, May and July) had lower total outlays. The quarterly outlay has been erratic this year compared to a steady decline each quarter through the third quarter last year.

The January-September activity for the past three years, however, mirrors an annual decreasing trend in workload that has been discerned over the past few years. As expected, however, outlay has not exactly followed that trend. The increase in the average weekly benefit amount from 1986 through September 1988 has not been sufficient to offset the drop in the weeks compensated during that time period. As a result, total outlay has declined slightly in 1988 for the nine-month period as shown below.

**Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
January-September
District of Columbia
1986, 1987 and 1988**

	January-September			Change	
	1986	1987	1988	86-87	87-88
Weeks Compensated	346,655	337,693	305,888	-8,962	-31,805
Total Outlay	\$55,701,293	\$58,874,947	\$56,208,459	+\$3,173,654	-\$2,666,488
Average Weekly Benefit	\$160.68	\$174.38	\$183.76	+\$13.66	+\$9.38

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
September 1988**

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	%Change From	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,346	2,957	2,558	-20.7	-8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,351	37,145	34,244	-18.3	-11.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,495	35,164	32,978	-16.1	-10.6
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,436,156	\$6,471,039	\$5,758,225	-16.0	-5.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$184.31	\$184.02	\$174.61	+0.2	+5.6
Number of First Payments	1,326	1,875	1,448	-29.3	-8.4
Number of Final Payments	560	905	1,060	-5.0	-18.9
Total Beneficiaries	8,520	8,960	8,980	-4.9	-5.1
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	94	126	116	-25.4	-19.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,094	2,379	2,314	-12.0	-9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,089	2,239	2,216	-6.7	-5.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$434,090	\$474,808	\$430,561	-8.6	+0.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$207.80	\$212.06	\$194.30	-2.0	+6.9
Number of First Payments	101	107	100	-5.6	+1.0
Number of Final Payments	51	57	89	-10.5	-42.7
Total Beneficiaries	577	570	585	+1.2	-1.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	29	33	39	-12.1	-25.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	350	510	486	-31.4	-28.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	307	429	399	-28.4	-23.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$59,734	\$83,652	\$73,024	-28.6	-18.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$194.57	\$194.99	\$183.02	-0.2	+6.3
Number of First Payments	21	30	31	-30.0	-32.3
Number of Final Payments	19	32	24	-40.6	-20.8
Total Beneficiaries	94	121	118	-22.3	-20.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,469	3,116	2,713	-20.8	-9.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,795	40,034	37,044	-18.1	-11.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,891	37,832	35,593	-15.7	-10.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,929,980	\$7,029,499	\$6,261,810	-15.6	-5.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$185.95	\$185.81	\$175.93	+0.1	+5.7
Number of First Payments	1,448	2,012	1,579	-28.0	-8.3
Number of Final Payments	930	994	1,173	-6.4	-20.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,191	9,651	9,683	-4.8	-5.1

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.7 percent during the 2-months ended in September to a level of 122.8 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in September, the CPI-U rose 4.2 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 2.0 percent from July to September. The September level of 122.3 (1982-84=100) was 4.4 percent higher than the index in September 1987.

In September, the local CPI-U index rose a large 1.7 points, while nationally the index rose only 1.1 points. The over-the-year changes were equal at 4.2 points each.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, all 7 components registered increases both locally and nationally. Prices of apparel and upkeep, entertainment, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, other goods and services, food and beverage, and medical care tended to increase relatively faster nationally. The other components were just about even.

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U) ^{a/}

	Percent Change		
	September 1988	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	119.8	1.1	4.2
Washington Area	122.8	1.7	4.2
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	121.3	0.7	5.9
Housing	125.3	0.5	3.6
Apparel & Upkeep	130.8	17.2	7.2
Transportation	108.4	0.5	1.9
Medical Care	138.0	0.1	6.6
Entertainment	124.2	1.7	2.4
Other Goods & Services	140.3	1.1	7.3
Special Index:			
Energy b/	91.0	1.7	-1.3

a. 1982-84=100, except as noted.

b. June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

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Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1988 rose \$3.69. Average Weekly Hours were up 2.7 hours. Average Hourly Earnings showed a decrease of 62 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, the Stone, Clay and Glass Products increase was due to overtime, as Weekly Earnings increased \$15.87. Weekly Hours were up .4 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 24 cents. Other Durable Goods also had more overtime, causing the Weekly Earnings to go up \$15.50. Weekly Hours went up by 1.0 hour. Hourly Earnings increased 13 cents. Electric Machinery Equipment and Sup-

plies Hourly Earnings increased 10 cents due to an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had a shorter workweek which caused the Weekly Hours to drop 1.6 hours. Printing and Publishing had an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees which led to a \$15.98 increase in Weekly Earnings and a 54 cents increase in Hourly Earnings. Overtime worked in Other Non-Durable Goods produced an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$20.50. Weekly Hours rose .8 hour. Hourly Earnings rose 31 cents.

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
September 1988**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Manufacturing	448.58	444.89	426.27	42.6	39.9	39.0	10.53	11.15	10.93
Durable Goods	442.32	433.13	409.65	41.3	40.9	40.6	10.71	10.59	10.09
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	536.32	520.45	455.84	47.8	47.4	44.0	11.22	10.98	10.36
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	439.33	443.81	420.09	37.2	37.9	40.2	11.81	11.71	10.45
Other Durable Goods	431.15	415.65	390.40	42.9	41.9	40.0	10.05	9.92	9.76
Non-Durable Goods	454.92	454.72	438.83	43.7	39.2	37.7	10.41	11.60	11.64
Food & Kindred Products	441.69	459.41	433.33	39.9	41.5	37.1	11.07	11.07	11.68
Printing & Publishing	497.54	481.56	483.36	36.8	37.1	38.0	13.52	12.98	12.72
Other Non-Durable Goods	380.58	360.08	310.05	45.2	44.4	37.4	8.42	8.11	8.29
Total Production Workers		Sept. '88 41,100			Aug. '88 40,700			Sept. '87 43,100	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR OCTOBER 1988

JANUARY 1989

D.C. Unemployment Rate Drops To 4.8% In October

Employment of District Residents Increases 3.8% Over The Year

Labor Force

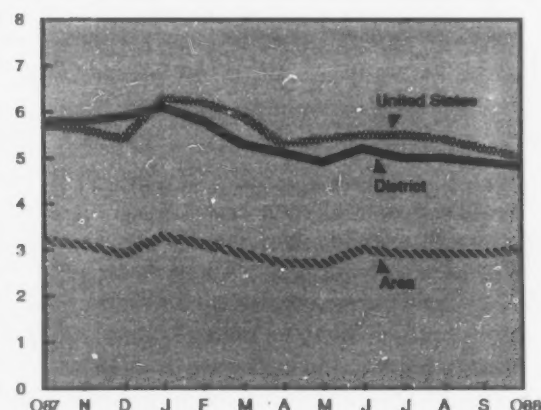
The District

The labor market in the District remained remarkably stable between September and October. The labor force grew by only 100 residents, while 300 additional people were added to payrolls and 100 were subtracted from the unemployment rolls. Despite this relatively small activity, the October unemployment rate actually slipped another tenth of a percentage point to 4.8 percent, producing the second consecutive month that the rate has been below 5 percent.

The October rate change was in the expected magnitude and direction. Over the past 17 years, the District's unemployment rate has declined an average of a tenth of a percent between September and October, the exact level of this year's change.

Compared to October 1987, there has been a significant improvement in the labor force status

Unemployment Rates
October 1987 - October 1988
% of labor force

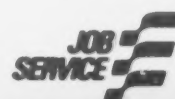


of District residents. Over the year, the unemployment rate has declined a full percentage point—from 5.8 percent to 4.8 percent. Importantly, 11,700 more District residents were employed this October than last. This was a healthy employment increase of 3.8 percent. On the other side of the ledger, there were 2,800

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1988

JANUARY 1989

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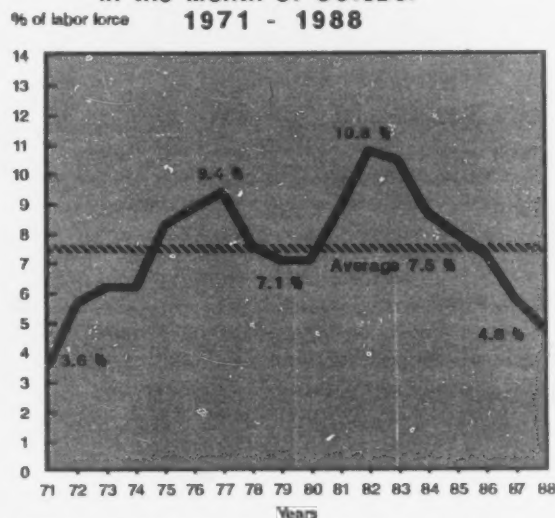
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

fewer unemployed residents, an over-the year decline in the level of unemployment of 16.7 percent. Historically, this October's unemployment rate was the lowest rate for the month since

**District Unemployment Rates
In the Month of October
1971 - 1988**



the 3.6 percent reported in October 1971.

For the tenth consecutive month, the District's unemployment rate was below the rate for the United States. In October, the unadjusted rate for all American workers was 5.0 percent vs. the 4.8 percent in the District.

The Area & Suburbs

In October, the suburban labor market was a little more active than in the District. Between September and October, the suburban labor force grew by 9,600 new workers as 7,000 found jobs and 2,400 were added to the suburban jobless rolls. As a result, the October suburban unemployment rate increased a tenth of a percent to 2.7 percent of the labor force.

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), the suburban labor force grew by 90,400 people, an increase of 5 percent. Not all of the new workers found jobs. Only about 9 of every 10 found work, so unemployment in the suburbs actually increased by 7,300. As a result, the suburban rate of unemployment increased by three tenths of a percent from 2.4 percent in

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Oct. a/ 1988	Sept. b/ 1988	Oct. 1987
District of Columbia	4.8	4.9	5.8
Calvert County	4.2	3.8	3.7
Prince Georges County	4.1	3.8	3.3
Charles County	3.2	3.0	2.7
Frederick County	2.9	2.8	3.0
Montgomery County	2.9	2.7	2.3
Stafford County	2.1	2.1	2.5
Prince William County	2.1	2.1	2.1
Alexandria City	2.0	2.1	2.1
Arlington County	1.7	1.8	1.8
Manassas City	1.9	2.2	1.5
Fairfax County	1.8	1.7	1.9
Arlington County	1.7	1.8	1.8
Falls Church City	1.7	1.5	2.1
Fairfax City	1.7	1.5	1.7
Loudoun County	1.5	1.5	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.6	1.7

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
October 1988^{a/}**

	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. d/ 1987	Sept. d/ 1987	Net Change From	
					Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,100	340,000	331,400	332,100	100	8,700
Total Employed	323,700	323,400	312,000	312,900	300	11,700
Total Unemployed	16,500	16,600	19,300	19,200	-100	-2,800
Unemployment Rate ^{a/}	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	-1.0
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,895,600	1,886,000	1,805,200	1,790,900	9,600	90,400
Total Employed	1,844,900	1,837,900	1,762,000	1,746,300	7,000	82,900
Total Unemployed	50,600	48,200	43,300	44,600	2,400	7,300
Unemployment Rate ^{a/}	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.1	0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,235,700	2,226,000	2,136,600	2,123,000	9,700	99,100
Total Employed	2,168,600	2,161,300	2,074,000	2,059,200	7,300	94,600
Total Unemployed	67,100	64,800	62,600	63,800	2,300	4,500
Unemployment Rate ^{a/}	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

October 1987 to 2.7 percent this past October, a level still indicating a short supply of available suburban workers.

Reflecting both a monthly and an over-the-year increase in the level of unemployment in the suburbs, the Area's unemployment rate increased slightly in October to an even 3 percent, up a tenth of a percentage point both over the month and over the year.

One of the most interesting characteristics of the current labor market is the shift in the share of unemployment between the District and the suburbs. In October 1987, over 30 percent of the Area's unemployed lived in the District. This past October, a little less than 25 percent lived in the District—an over-the year reduction of 6.2 percentage points. Unemployment in the District declined over the year by 2,800 jobless workers, while increasing in the suburbs by 7,300. With

only 15.2 percent of the Area's labor force, the District has 25 percent of the unemployed and, therefore, still a disproportional share of the Area's unemployed.

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1987 & October 1988
(percent)**

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
October 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.2	14.9	24.6
Suburbs	84.8	85.1	75.4
October 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.0	30.8
Suburbs	84.5	85.0	69.2

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,350 in October 1988—down 1,097 claimants from September. In October, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers accounted for 29 percent of the total claimants while professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 28 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in October unchanged from September. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.3 weeks to 10.1 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.2 weeks to 10.3 weeks. In October 1987, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 10.4 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,600 for a gain of 0.5 percent between September and October. The private sector was responsible for the growth with seasonally induced gains in Services (2,600 jobs) and Trade (2,300 jobs). The greater than expected increase in Trade reflects the hiring of personnel by Eating and Drinking Places (1,500 jobs) to accommodate special events held in the City during October.

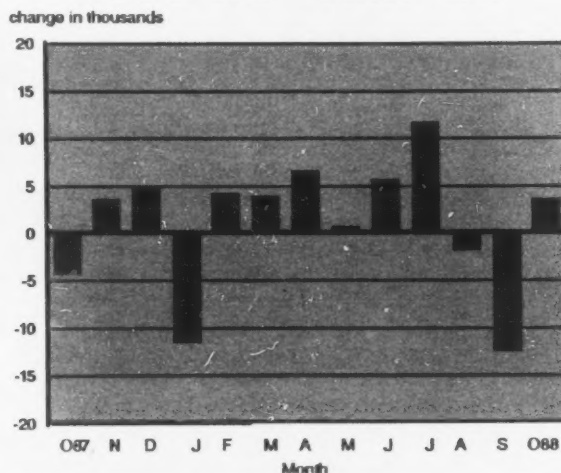
In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (1,800 jobs) was partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (400 jobs).

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), the number of District jobs increased 2.9 percent for a gain of 19,000 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 3.5 percent, creating 13,800 jobs and accounting for 73 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 11,300 jobs and accounted for 82 percent of new private sector

jobs. The primary components of Services growth were Business Services (4,600 jobs), All Other Services (2,400 jobs), Legal Services (1,900 jobs) and Health Services (1,200 jobs). Retail Trade provided 2,600 new private sector jobs.

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (4,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,000 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
October 1987 - October 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.9 percent for a gain of 12,000 jobs between September and October. The public sector accounted for 76 percent of total growth with gains in both State and Local Government (9,500 jobs) and Federal Government (400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for 56 percent of the seasonal growth in State and Local Government and all the growth in Federal Government.

The private sector gained 3,100 jobs with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (2,500 jobs). Seventy-two percent of the job gain in Retail Trade occurred in the Maryland suburbs.

Continued on page 6

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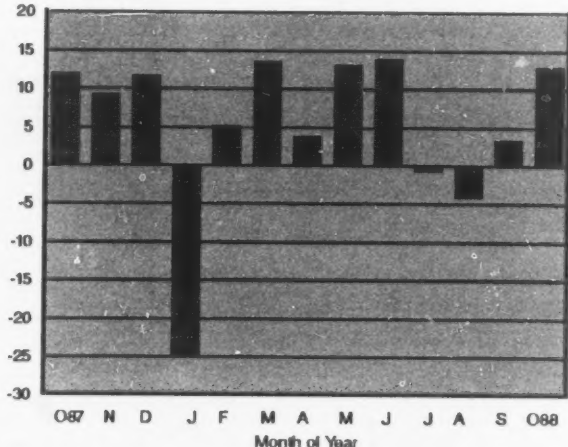
Suburbs

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 56,900 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.8 percent accounting for 73 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.1 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 85 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary contributors, Services (22,100 jobs) and Trade (10,000 jobs), accounting for two-thirds of private sector growth. Eighty-seven percent of the Services growth and 74 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
October 1987 - October 1988

change in thousands



suburbs also accounted for 87 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,200 jobs), Construction (6,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,900 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (1,000 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (9,700 jobs) for growth over the year of 2.9 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 16,500 jobs between September and October for a 0.8 percent rate of growth. The public sector was responsible for 51 percent of this growth with a seasonal gain in State and Local Government (9,900 jobs) partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (1,400 jobs).

The private sector increased by 8,100 jobs with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (4,800 jobs) and Services (2,400 jobs).

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.6 percent, creating 75,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, generating 62,100 jobs and producing 82 percent of all new area jobs. The major job contributors, Services (33,400 jobs) and Trade (12,700 jobs), accounted for 61 percent of Area growth and 74 percent of all new jobs created in the private sector. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs), Construction (5,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,300 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.5 percent with growth of 5.2 percent in State and Local Government (10,700 jobs) and 0.9 percent in Federal Government (3,100 jobs).

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work*
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987
TOTAL	674.8	671.2	655.8	2,171.1	2,154.6	2,095.2
Total Private Sector	407.1	402.1	393.3	1,601.7	1,593.6	1,539.6
Total Government	267.7	269.1	262.5	569.4	561.0	555.6
Manufacturing	16.5	16.2	16.4	87.3	86.9	87.1
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.1	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.1	21.0	21.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.8	16.7	16.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.0	45.8	45.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.8
Printing & Publishing	13.1	12.9	12.5	33.8	33.4	32.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	6.9	7.0
All Other Manufacturing	3.4	3.3	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction	15.0	15.1	16.0	138.7	138.7	133.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.8	24.9	24.5	108.9	108.3	102.4
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.8	51.2	45.6
All Transportation	10.0	10.0	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	14.9	14.9	15.0	52.1	52.1	51.8
Trade	66.4	64.0	63.7	431.1	426.3	418.4
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.7	74.9	74.9	75.0
Retail	57.6	55.3	55.0	356.2	351.4	343.4
General Merchandise	4.4	4.2	4.4	36.8	35.6	37.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.3	46.4	44.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	39.1	38.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.2	26.9	28.0
Eating & Drinking Places	28.7	27.2	26.8	119.8	118.9	110.9
All Other Retail	24.5	23.9	23.8	86.2	84.5	83.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.6	37.6	37.2	130.2	130.3	125.9
Banking	7.0	7.1	7.1	23.4	23.5	22.3
All Other	30.6	30.5	30.1	106.8	106.8	103.6
Services	246.7	244.1	235.4	704.3	701.9	670.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.0	16.2	36.3	35.2	35.2
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	23.5	23.5	23.5
Business Services	55.7	55.4	51.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.2	4.1	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.8	34.6	33.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987
Legal Services	27.2	26.7	25.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.7	32.0	31.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.5	75.3	74.1	644.5	643.3	612.2
Government	267.7	269.1	262.5	569.4	561.0	555.6
Federal Government	212.3	214.1	208.2	352.7	354.1	349.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	216.7	206.8	206.0
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	50.5	50.1	49.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hire More Workers,

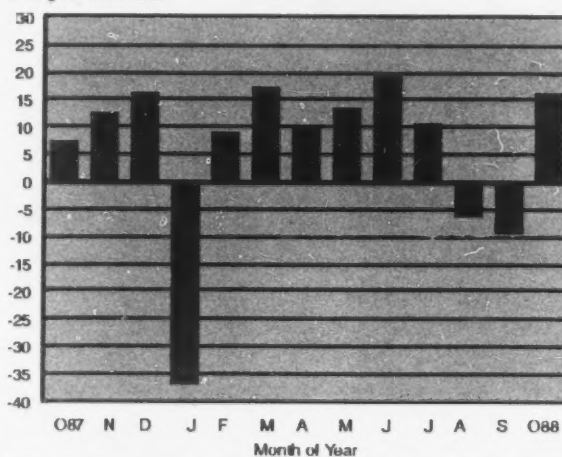
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

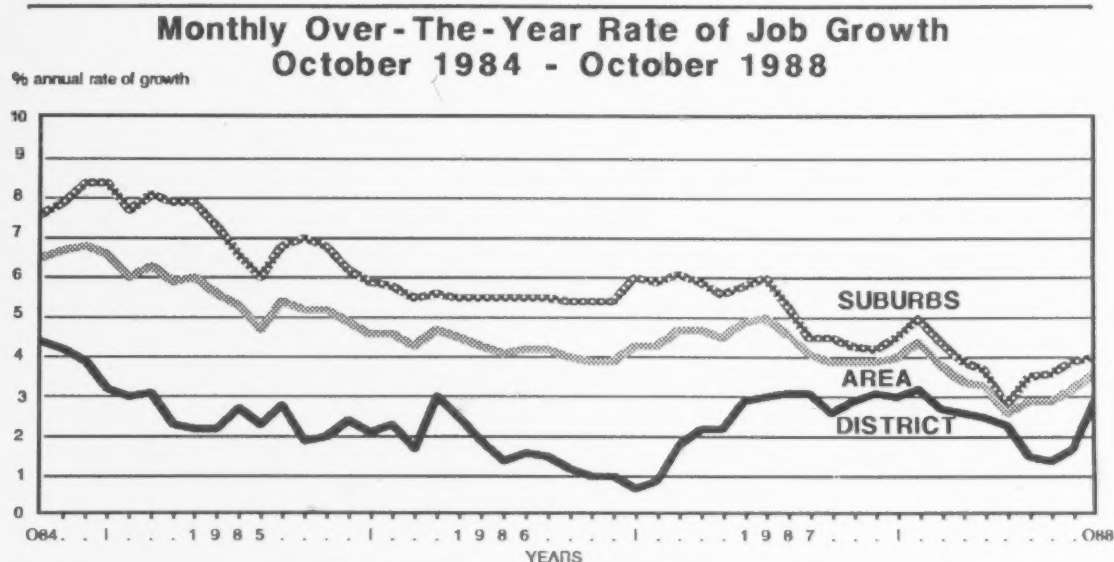
(Call 639-1661)

Monthly Job Growth The Area October 1987 - October 1988

change in thousands



Continued on page 9



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 48 months, (October 1984 to October 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.6 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.0 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 48-month longterm average of 5.7 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.9 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 48-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,800 new jobs produced between October 1983 and October 1984, to 75,900 between October 1987 and October 1988. Over the past year, 56,900 new jobs were added

to the Suburban economy and 19,000 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at the same pace as the U.S. economy (3.6 percent).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to October 1988

The Area

Average 48 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	2.9%
Current month	3.6%

The Suburbs

Average 48 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	4.0%

The District

Average 48 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.9%

PAY PROFILE:

Real Wages In The Area And The District: 1977 to 1987

The November 1988 edition of the Area Labor Summary noted in a pay profile that in 1987 for the first time the District was ranked number one in average annual pay. In this edition, LMIR staff examines changes in average weekly wages over the period 1977 to 1987.

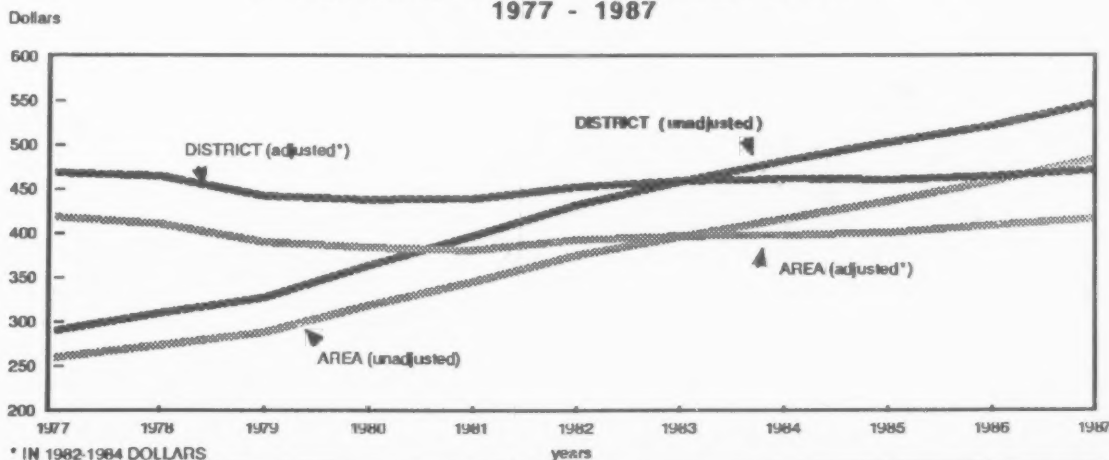
Over the ten-year period (1977 to 1987) average weekly wages in the District rose 88.3 percent, increasing from \$291 per week to \$548 per week for an annual rate of growth of 6.5 percent. Over this same period, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington Metropolitan Area rose 87.4 percent. As a result, real wages (1982-1984=100) rose from \$469 per week in 1977 to \$472 per week in 1987 for a slight 0.6 percent increase over the period. In terms of real wages, the period was characterized by three years of successive declines through 1980 followed by increases throughout the remaining period with the exception of 1985. The largest decline occurred in 1979 (4.7 percent), the first of two successive years of double digit inflation which re-

sulted in real wages declining to a low of \$439 per week in 1980. This was \$30 per week less than three years earlier. The largest increase in real wages was the 3.0 percent gain in 1982. This was followed by relatively large gains of 1.5 percent in 1983 and 1987.

Average weekly wages in the Metropolitan Area rose 86.5 percent from 1977 to 1987, increasing from \$260 per week in 1977 to \$485 per week in 1987 for an annual growth rate of 6.4 percent. **Real wages, unlike in the District, actually declined by 0.5 percent over the period, falling from \$419 per week in 1977 to \$417 per week in 1987.** Real wages fell over the first 4 years of the period reaching a low of \$382 per week in 1981 with the greatest single decline occurring in 1979 (4.9 percent). Real wages increased over the remainder of the period with the largest gains occurring in 1982 (3.1 percent) and in 1986 and 1987 (2.0 percent each).

Thus, while wages of workers in the District kept pace with inflation during the eighties, wages of suburban workers after adjustment for inflation have failed to attain the level held in the late seventies. However, given the healthy increases in area real wages in 1986 and 1987, and the labor shortages in the area, a very strong possibility exists for area workers to experience real gains in wages during the later part of the eighties, provided that no substantial increase in the rate of inflation occurs.

Average Weekly Wages The District and The Area
1977 - 1987



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**Average Weekly Wages, Real Wages and
Consumer Price Index
The District and the Area
1977-1987**

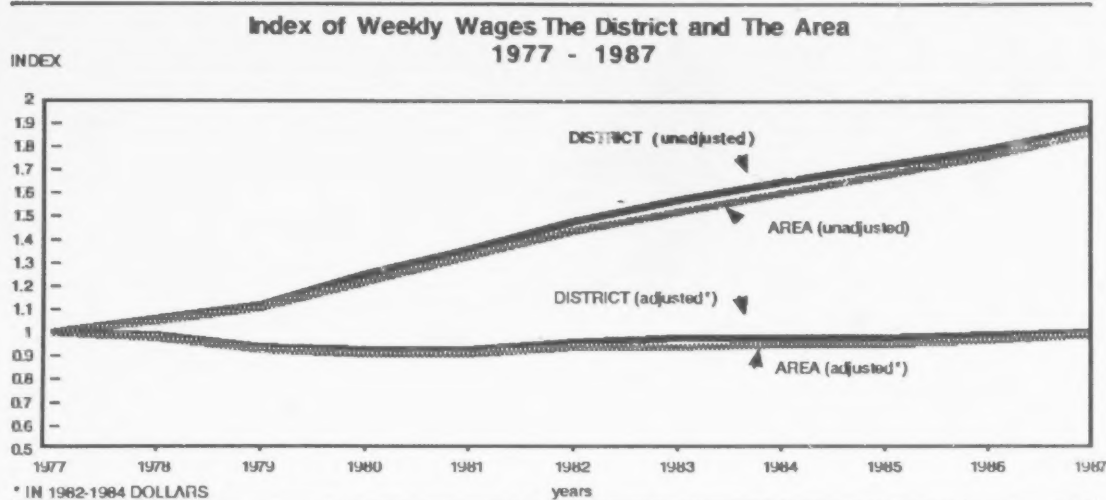
	<u>Average Weekly Wage</u>		<u>CPI-U</u>	<u>Real Wages</u>	
	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>		<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>
1977	291	260	62.0	469	419
1978	310	274	66.7	465	411
1979	328	289	74.0	443	391
1980	364	319	82.9	439	385
1981	398	346	90.5	440	382
1982	433	376	95.5	453	394
1983	459	397	99.8	460	398
1984	483	417	104.6	462	399
1985	503	437	109.0	461	401
1986	522	459	112.2	465	409
1987	548	485	116.2	472	417

CPI-U, Consumer Price Index-All Urban Consumers for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (1982-1984=100).

Percent Changes

	<u>Average Weekly Wage</u>		<u>CPI-U</u>	<u>Real Wages</u>	
	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>		<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>
1978	6.5	5.4	7.6	-0.9	-1.9
1979	5.8	5.5	10.9	-4.7	-4.9
1980	11.0	10.4	12.0	-0.9	-1.5
1981	9.3	8.5	9.2	0.2	-0.8
1982	8.8	8.7	5.5	3.0	3.1
1983	6.0	5.6	4.5	1.5	1.0
1984	5.2	5.0	4.8	0.4	0.3
1985	4.1	4.8	4.2	-0.2	0.5
1986	3.8	5.0	2.9	0.9	2.0
1987	5.0	5.7	3.6	1.5	2.0
77-87	88.3	86.5	87.4	0.6	-0.5
Ann. Rate	6.5	6.4	6.5	0.1	0.0

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Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Area

In September 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines slightly between August and September. This is due to students and education-related employees returning to school and their permanent jobs. For the last three months, the rate has held steady at 2.9 percent. The rate was the twenty-sixth lowest of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.0 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Wash-

ington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the second lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.5 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded a September rate of 3.5 percent up from 3.2 percent in August. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.6 percent jobless rate up from 4.5 percent in August. A year ago, Baltimore's rate also was 4.2 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches above the August standing. Maryland's rate has remained unchanged for the last three months at 4.2 percent. Virginia's rate rose from 3.6 percent to 3.8

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